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# *Southern* COACH & ATHLETE



Vol. VIII

*A Magazine for Coaches, Players, Officials and Fans*

No. 3

November, 1945  
20c



## Zone Defense and the Fast Break

Arthur J. Mullins

## Basketball Rules Changes

N. W. Shepard

## Team Morale

Dick Hitt

## Southern Schools

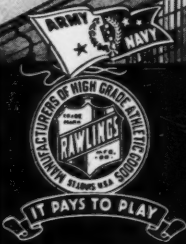
University of Georgia

Athens, Georgia

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# Southern COACH & ATHLETE

*A Magazine for Coaches, Players, Officials and Fans*



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EDITOR & PUBLISHER

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Volume VIII

November, 1945

Number 3

## In This Issue

FRONT COVER PHOTO: *Campus Greeters*—University of Georgia. These girls do everything from serving sandwiches and cold drinks in the press box at Sanford Stadium, to acting as guides for distinguished visitors and alumni of the University. Organized by Jimmy Jones, Director of Publicity at Georgia, the four campus greeters are, left to right: Miss Mary Keith Stancil, Athens, Georgia; Miss Emily Conwell, Lavonia, Georgia; Mrs. Louise Ledbetter Lawrence, Atlanta, Georgia; and Miss Eleanor Kimsey, Cornelia, Georgia.  
— PHOTO BY J. W. LAY, ATHENS, GA.

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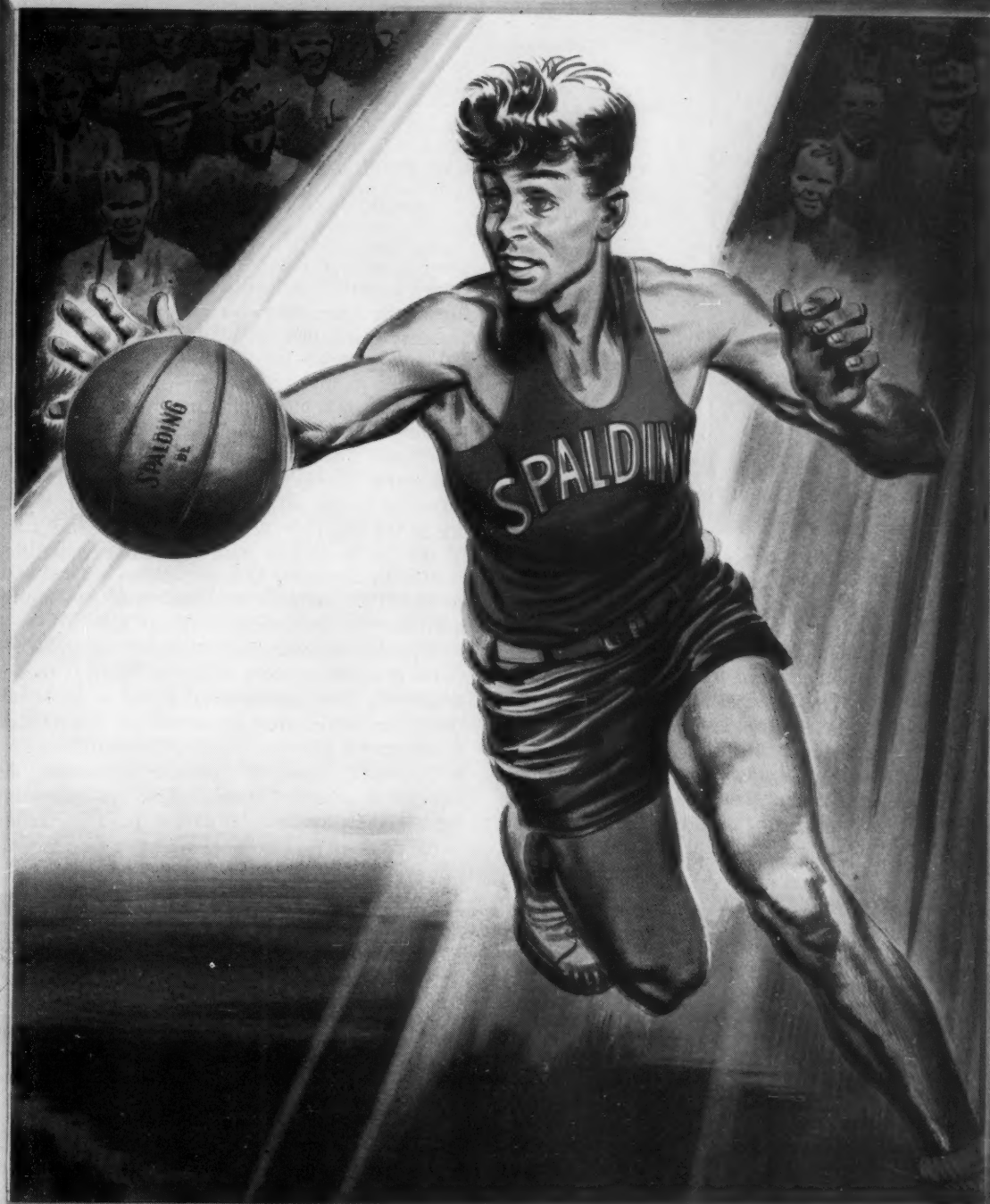
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DR. H. W. CALDWELL  
*President, University of Georgia*

**I**F TIME and achievement are the twin tests of an educational institution, the University of Georgia has richly earned its cherished claim to being the nation's oldest chartered state university.

The University received its charter on January 27, 1785, when Abraham Baldwin, a Connecticut "Yankee" and Yale graduate, drafted a bill that was adopted by the Georgia Legislature and promptly approved by Governor Lyman Hall.

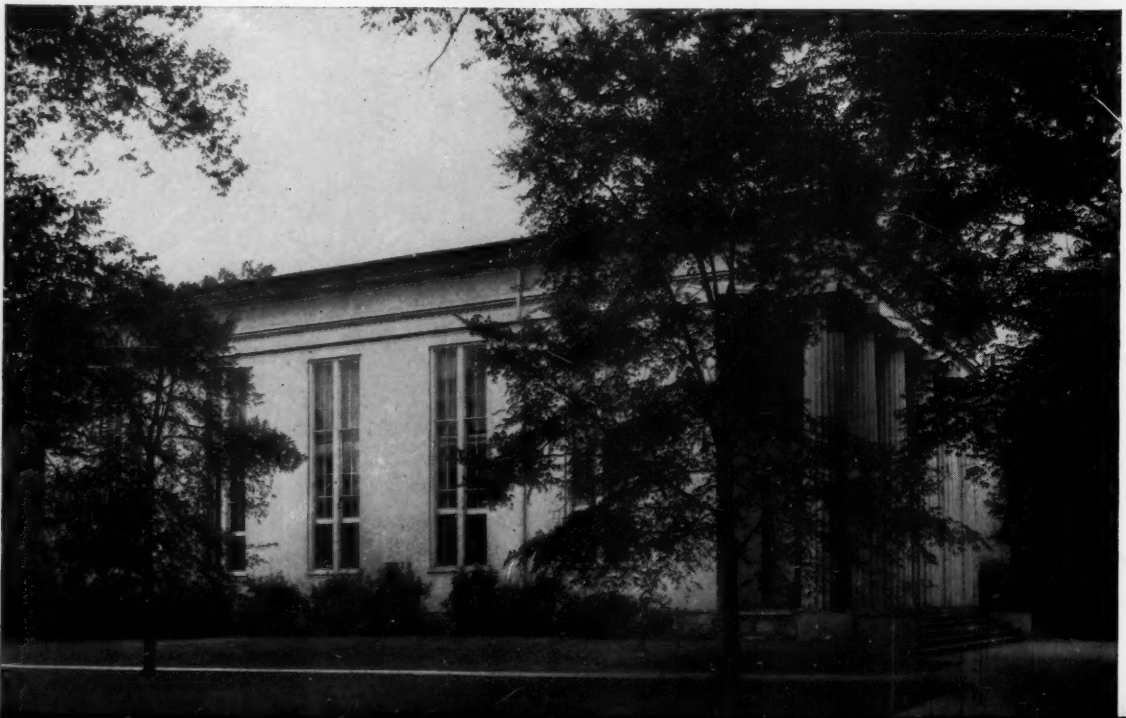
# SOUTHERNS UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS, GEORGIA

Owing to certain difficulties in acquiring land and funds, the University did not open its doors to students until 1801 with Josiah Meigs, another Yale man, as its president. The first class was graduated in 1804.

From its humble beginning, consisting of one building called Franklin College, (now "Old College"), and thirty students 150 years ago, the University has grown into a ten-million-dollar institution of which all Georgians are proud. It has one of the finest physical plants of any University in the nation and a state legislative committee created by Governor Ellis Arnall has recommended \$4,500,000 more in new buildings and equipment for the immediate post-war era.

In peace and war, the University has returned (with dividends) every penny put into it by the taxpayers. The discoverer of ether as an anaesthetic, one of the great humanitarian and medical discoveries of all time, was Dr. Crawford W. Long, a University man. A University chemist, Dr. Charles H. Herty, Georgia's first football coach for whom Herty Drive is named, gave to modern

*Historic Chapel, University of Georgia*



# RNSCHOOLS SITY OF GEORGIA IENS GEORGIA

BY JIMMY JONES

*From the hills of Georgia's north-  
land*

*Beams thy noble brow,  
And the sons of Georgia rising  
Pledge with sacred vow.*

Chorus:

*Alma Mater, thee we'll honor,  
True and loyal be,  
E'er crowned with praise and glory,  
Georgia, hail to thee.*

*'Neath the pine trees' stately shadow  
Spread thy riches rare,  
And thy sons, dear Alma Mater,  
Will thy treasure share.*

*Through the ages, Alma Mater,  
Men will look to thee;  
Thou the fairest of the Southland,  
Georgia's Varsity.*

— J. B. Wright, Jr.



**WALLACE BUTTS**  
Athletic Director and Head Foot-  
ball Coach

America the marvelous formula for creating pulp-wood out of the ordinary loblolly or slash pine — a process that today is enriching rural Georgia and will continue to do so.

The University gave to the Confederacy many of its most able leaders in the War Between the States — such men as Alexander H. Stephens, vice-president of the Confederacy; "Little Bob" Toombs, Secretary of State in President Jeff Davis' cabinet; and John B. Gordon, a Confederate general, so brilliant as to win the personal praise of Robert E. Lee for his leadership in the battle of Gettysburg.

In all the nation's wars since 1912, regardless of the issue, gallant leaders have marched from the University of Georgia's tree-shaded campus to win undying fame on far away fields. In World War

I, the University furnished 1,500 commissioned officers to the allied cause and a total of 3,000 to the armed forces.

At the end of World War II, the University had given an estimated 6,000 of its students and alumni to the cause of crushing Hitler and Hirohito. Of this number, approximately 4,000 were commissioned officers with 10 generals, 33 colonels and 100 lieutenant colonels among the Army's highest leaders, and in the Navy, two captains, six commanders and 19 lieutenant commanders.

The University is inordinately proud of the records of all her officers and enlisted men and women, and many have distinguished themselves in many ways. Many were wounded, killed and captured, and many came home bearing decorations for their skill and leadership.

*Milledge Hall, Dormitory for football players*





# SOUTHERN COLLEGE PRESIDENTS

DR. HARMON CALDWELL — UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

By JIMMY JONES

**H**ARMON WHITE CALDWELL, president of the University of Georgia and, incidentally, the Southeastern Conference, is noted for three outstanding accomplishments.

1. He is one of the youngest men ever to be elected president of a major university, having been only 36 years old when he became head of the University in 1935.

2. Only graduate in the history of the University to obtain an A. B. degree in the short span of two years and finish with honors.

3. Never played a game of college athletics but takes a genuine interest in all sports and never misses a football game at Sanford Stadium, if he can help it.

Under Dr. Caldwell's guidance, the oldest chartered State University in the nation has come far since he became president in 1935, replacing Dr. S. V. Sanford, the late Chancellor of the University System of Georgia. Soon after that the University, as well as all other units in the State University System, became involved in a political war that threatened its 150-year-old existence. But thanks to time and Dr. Caldwell's courage, the University weathered the storm and came out with flying colors, all honors restored.

Dr. Caldwell has just piloted the University through another trying period. Because of the fact that Georgia is a land grant school (military training is compulsory for all male students through the sophomore year) the University was hard hit at the war's outbreak. Over 4,000 of her students left the campus to enter the various armed services and a majority of them became officers. Many of these boys, like George Poschner, Georgia's great football end, soon were heard from on the battlefields and many were decorated for bravery. Georgia lost a great many of its greatest athletes in the war, boys like Walter Ruark and "Smiley" Johnson, all-Southeastern conference guards, and others maimed for life.

But for the existence of a Navy Pre-Flight School on the campus, things might have gone hard for the University. Dr. Caldwell, incidentally, was highly instrumental in helping Georgia to become one of

the four universities in the nation to obtain one of these schools. Notre Dame, North Carolina and St. Mary's are the other three. These Naval aviation cadets, plus some army units and an unusually large number of girl students kept the University going throughout the four dark years that have passed since Pearl Harbor.

Dr. Caldwell, like all other University officials, is immensely proud of the part the University of Georgia has played in the war. In addition to 4,000 of its students and an estimated 2,500 of its alumni that have fought with the armed forces, the University has trained approximately 22,000 Naval air cadets in its Pre-Flight School. In turn, the Navy has assisted in building on the Georgia campus approximately a million dollars worth of new buildings and additions that will come in handy when the University launches upon its expansion program following the end of the war.

"We expect a student body of at least 5,000 after the war," Dr. Caldwell said recently. "Of this number, a considerable portion will be returning veterans, in my opinion."

By way of anticipating the tremendous enlargement of the University, Dr. Caldwell recently asked the State Legislature for approximately \$5,000,000 worth of new buildings, including six new dormitories. The legislative committee has since recommended \$4,500,000 of this amount.

Dr. Caldwell sees a bright future for the University, particularly in the line of physical education. He agrees with Coach Wallace Butts that athletic facilities should be available for all students and is now mapping out one of the most inclusive and up-to-date physical education programs of any college in the United States.

What kind of person is Georgia's youthful and handsome president?

Those who know Dr. Caldwell intimately find him to be quiet, dignified, unassuming, ultra-modest and ultra-polite. His soft voice and courtly manner belie the fact that he once was an outstanding lawyer. He seldom raises his voice but he can be firm—very firm—when the occasion demands. Those who know

him well, know that, too.

But, withal, the doctor is a very likeable person. He has a good sense of humor and enjoys a good story. I know because I tell him a few now and then just to get him in a good humor. He can laugh as long and heartily as anyone, provided the story is good enough.

Dr. Caldwell is one of the most popular presidents the University of Georgia has ever had. He likes young people and his office door is always open to students. During the recent housing crisis at the University, Dr. Caldwell's office was a sort of open forum for student complaints. He sometimes held as many as half a dozen conferences a day. Although others lost their tempers, Dr. Caldwell remained smiling and unruffled. And in the long run, everything was straightened to the satisfaction of all concerned.

In addition to his other talents, which include farming and practicing law, Dr. Caldwell is perhaps one of the finest extemporaneous speakers in the United States. He can get on his feet with a moment's notice and speak on any subject, smoothly and fluently. The words—usually the right ones—seem to flow from him when he gets warmed up. He has a resonant voice that "carries" to his audience and he speaks in measured, well-chosen phrases.

Dr. Caldwell was born on a farm in Meriwether County in 1899. He is proud of his farm background and about his only hobby is the small farm which he operates next to that of his father, L. A. Caldwell of Gay, one of the outstanding farmers and seed growers in that section.

When you ask him about the farm, Dr. Caldwell is quite reticent. But those close to him say that it is his favorite "hobby" and when worn with his duties as the executive of a big university, he likes to slip away for a brief week-end on his farm.

Dr. Caldwell was a bachelor until Dec. 16, 1944, when he married the former Mary Gwendolyn Burton, then a member of the University faculty, in a ceremony held in Emory University Chapel. After finishing Atlanta Boys' High School in

(Continued on page 34)



# DEFENSE IN BASKETBALL

By E. A. LAMPE, Basketball Coach  
University of Georgia

**D**EFENSE IN BASKETBALL has advanced more rapidly than offense. One reason is that shooting has improved. It used to be that the average team had one or two good scorers and defense was mainly a problem of keeping the good scorers down, but nowadays a good team will place five good scorers on the floor and anyone of them might break loose and be high point man of the game. Therefore, defense has had to make a great improvement in order to keep up.

At first, one man was given defensive duty; then two men were assigned to guard, mainly because they could not score; soon two men were found insufficient, as the offensive development continued by leaps and bounds, and three men were assigned to guard duty. Then the three-man defense gave way to four-man and finally to the five-man defense of today, with its different variations of execution.

It was found, with the scoring powers of the two teams equal, that in order to win, they must not only retain possession of the ball but must also, when they lost the ball, develop means of preventing their opponents from scoring. Now the deciding factor in the score of a game is often, not so much the difference of the scoring powers of the teams, as the difference of the effectiveness of the defenses of the two teams. For this reason, defense has really advanced more than offense.

In general, there are two types of defense used in present day basketball — zone defense and man-to-man. There are arguments pro and con as to which is the better defense. I do not intend to say which is the better, but will try to enumerate some of the strong and weak points of each.

## Strength of Zone Defense

1. Arrangement of men is good for starting a fast break.
2. Hold each man responsible for retreating into certain territory which makes the system easy to teach.
3. The offense must be well organized to be successful against this defense. A team using screen plays has to change over to a different type of offense to take advantage of the weakness. Screen offense does

Coach Lampe played football and basketball at University of Chicago, where he graduated in 1926. He coached at Emerson High School, Gary, Indiana, Evanston High School, Evanston, Illinois, University of Wisconsin, Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, and Carrol College, Waukesha, Wisconsin, before going to Georgia in 1938. His teams are always well coached and, when the material is there, they are in the top flight.

not work well against a zone defense.

4. Demands sharp and accurate passing on the part of the offense. Otherwise, there will be a lot of interceptions.

5. It is very effective on a narrow floor because the zones become small for each man to cover and the defense can be massed near the basket.

6. Does not require as much energy as a man-to-man defense, which is a big help to a team that uses a fast break and does a lot of running on offense.

7. If opponents are weak on long shots, the defense can mass near the basket and make it tough to get near the basket for short shots.

## Weakness of Zone Defense

1. The job of personal guarding is not done as well.

2. Tall men are necessary for a good zone defense and tall men are not usually fast enough to make the fast break go, which is the best offensive weapon with a zone defense.

3. Weakness against side shots.

4. Against a fast break, the zone defense has difficulty getting set up.

5. Team ahead can stall more easily against a zone. A team using a zone defense has to learn to play man-to-man in order to break up a stall. The team is thereby forced into a defense it cannot play as well in the crucial part of the game. It is difficult to learn two systems of defense.

6. More difficult to hold down a good scorer and less chance of double teaming on him.

7. When playing against a team with some good long shots, the front line has to come forward, which opens up the middle, giving a very good opportunity for a good pivot man.

## Strength of Man-to-Man Defense

1. Responsibility for scoring of an opponent is definitely placed on each individual.

2. Develops pride in each individual in holding an opponent to a low score, which results in a high degree of team efficiency.

3. Affords an opportunity to match defensive men according to height and speed of opponents.

4. It is adaptable and ready to meet any type of offense that may arise.

5. It can be combined with a plan of employing a floating guard who can double team with a mate on any particular scoring star.

6. Not a complicated system to teach. It is mainly a matter of developing the technique of individual guarding.

## Weakness of Man-to-Man Defense

1. Blocking in basketball makes it difficult to teach men to shift and talk in blocking situations.

2. Requires speed and ability to stay with an opponent.

3. Players are thrown out of position for a fast break offense.

4. Men do not respond to fundamental principle of picking and sticking to men in fast break situations, because each man is so intent on the player assigned to him.

5. Requires more energy and stamina.

6. Players assigned often are over eager to get their men and commit fouls and lose ability to intercept passes.

Both types of defense are sound, and success depends on how well they are taught and how well the material is adapted to each. However, it is noticeable that zone defense is used a lot more in high school than college. One reason may be smaller courts which helps a zone defense and a second reason is that it is easier for high school boys to learn.

Zone defense creates a real problem for a team using a screen offense. A screen offense has to be practically abandoned against a zone. In college competition, where most teams use a man-to-man defense, a team employing screen offense has to learn a new offense when meeting a zone defense. It is difficult to learn in a

(Continued on page 34)

# TEAM MORALE

By DICK HITT, Basketball Coach  
Mississippi State College

**H**AVING A SQUAD in the right frame of mind is a bigger job than teaching them what basketball a coach knows. Young boys are temperamental. They present a problem that a coach must be able to diagnose and solve accordingly. Each boy must be studied and handled in a particular way. Usually, there are no two boys to whom the same methods may be applied. One boy will give all he has by simple encouragement, while another has to be driven, and still another has to be handled in some other way. Boys must be studied by their coach, who in turn must know them well enough to be able to tell how they will react under almost any condition.

Far too little time is spent by coaches in trying to put a team on the floor the night of the game "in the right frame of mind." Almost all the time is spent on physical condition, teaching offense and defense, and other things, all of which are important. But five men out on the floor in the right frame of mind are going to be hard to beat.

This discussion has to do with more effort, on the part of the coach, to try to get and keep his boys in the right frame of mind. What do we mean by the right frame of mind? A boy who can go out and play a game with nothing on his mind but the game itself would be considered in the right frame of mind. An entire squad of these boys would have 100 per cent team morale. Thus, in considering team morale, we shall take it up from an individual standpoint, as well as from a standpoint of the squad. The following suggestions are some of the most important things that go to develop team morale.

**Proper Training.** Any individual on the floor who has broken training is not in the right frame of mind. He knows he is playing with other boys who have trained. He is afraid that some of them may know it. If he makes a mistake, he is worried about the fact that some of the squad will lay the blame to the fact that he broke training. His mind cannot possibly be at ease. He is mixing worry with his basketball thinking, a situation which is bad for team morale.

**Proper Publicity:** Publicity is a great thing, but it must be given out

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**Coach Hitt graduated from Mississippi College, where he was an outstanding athlete, winning letters in four sports. He coached at Biloxi High School, Copiah-Lincoln Junior College and Mississippi College before coming to State.**

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very carefully. One member of the team may get an undue amount of publicity. Other members of the squad may think they deserve more than they are getting. As a result, they play the game with this on their minds, and at times will go so far as to do things that might keep their teammates from getting publicity. They might go so far as to refuse to pass the ball to a certain teammate. Improper publicity creates jealousy among members of the squad. With jealousy on the squad, team morale is at a low ebb.

**Confidence:** Confidence is a great builder of morale. It is necessary that each member of the squad have confidence in what he is trying to do, confidence in each other and in the coach. We have all seen teams on which there was a player that seldom had an opportunity to handle the ball. He was bad about making wild passes, fumbling the ball, throwing it away. When we have a boy of this type, it is sometimes better to let him sit on the bench. With him in the game, the squad is trying to beat somebody with four and a half men. Not only that, but morale is being destroyed. The rest of the team is constantly thinking about this fellow and the mistakes he will make if he gets the ball.

**Practice Conditions:** Practice conditions are seldom, if ever, ideal. However, we should make every possible effort to have practice conditions as nearly perfect as possible. Where practice conditions are bad, there is a constant gripe among members of the squad. This will lead to taking their minds off the game, cause dissatisfaction, develop arguments, and cause a loss of confidence in the coach and school.

**Proper Traveling Facilities, Hotels, Meals, Etc.:** As in practice conditions, a coach should strive to

make his boys as comfortable as possible when they are away from home. It may not be possible to stay in the best hotels, eat the best food, or have the best traveling facilities, but a coach can always do the best that is possible, and if it is his best, most squads will know so, and will be as well satisfied as some of those with more money for better accommodations.

**Fairness:** If the members of the squad feel that the coach is fair in playing who he honestly thinks is best, they will show a great deal of confidence in anything he does in the way of starting or substituting men. It is always hard for a coach not to have a feeling for some boy who wants very much to play, yet who doesn't have quite as much ability as another boy who is a little indifferent. A coach must not have any personal feelings, and must guard against such. He must play those boys who he thinks will do the best job. He must, however, take all angles into consideration. At times there are boys who are above others in ability, but who, in a game, are not as valuable to the team as some other boy with less ability. This often is caused by the boy's attitude, and this boy's attitude as a general rule is the coach's fault. This comes under the heading of right frame of mind. It is up to the coach to adjust this boy in order to have his best five men on the floor.

**Discipline:** Discipline is the beginning of morale. Without discipline, morale cannot be had. Boys should not be ruled with an iron hand, but they should be very closely supervised and disciplined. Coaches too often steer clear of discipline. They overlook little things that lead to bigger things. An ideal coach is one who tries to be one of the boys. He will have fun with them, joke with them, play with them and enter into all their activities, as long as there is no question about right or wrong. Often boys can't go to sleep after a hard game. Coaches know this, but often insist on their going to bed at an early hour. They are restless, and must have time to settle their nerves before they can sleep. Often

(Continued on page 28)

# BASKETBALL RULES CHANGES

N. W. SHEPARD, Davidson College (Representative on the National Basketball Committee of the United States and Canada, Representing the Third NCAA District.)

MANY OF US take our great game of basketball for granted and figure that it has, like Topsy, just "grewed-up." During the writer's playing and coaching career the game has progressively become more and more popular each year until today I doubt that it can be disputed that basketball plays to more spectators and has more participants than any other sport. An improvement in individual and team basketball skills that is astounding has accompanied this progress. However, this increased popularity and improvement in skills did not come simply by chance. Much of this progress must be attributed to the wisdom of the Rules Committee, down through the years, in dealing with the problems of the game. Basketball is comparatively new and I doubt that it would have reached its present peak without flexibility in the matter of rules changing. While the game has remained fundamentally the same since its beginning, it is a far cry from the early days of basketball to the game as it is played today.

The Rules that govern the game are made by the National Basketball Committee of the United States and Canada. The composition of this committee is interesting. There are 19 members: one from each of the eight districts in the United States of the National Collegiate Athletic Association; four representatives from the National Federation of High Schools; three representatives from the Young Men's Christian Association; two from Canada, one representing college basketball and the other representing amateur basketball in Canada; and one representative at-large. The organizations above, in general, apply the principle of rotation in selection of their representatives.

With such a diverse representation on the Committee, problems are bound to develop, and sometimes these problems are large ones. Each group has, however, always shown a spirit of unselfishness and compromise that has enabled the committee as a whole to work in com-

plete harmony. Old-timers can remember that not so many years ago we had several groups playing under several codes of rules. The fact that these groups were able to get together, put aside their differences, standardize the rules, and work in harmony down thru the years, augurs well for the future of the game.

The popularity of the game is no longer confined to the limits of the jurisdiction of the Committee, but has become international. This brings up many problems from a standpoint of rules and rules changing. The Committee would like for the rules to be standardized wherever the game is played. Uniformity is essential, particularly so since basketball is now on the Olympic schedule of sports, and also more and more competition is being developed between teams from our Spanish speaking neighbors and our own college teams. This year the rules have been translated in French; translations in Spanish and Portuguese are in the offing. We can envisage the time when there may be a French or Spanish representative on an International Basketball Committee, or at least attending our own sessions as interested associates.

It would be interesting to note how rules changes come about. Through the years problems arise, as the game is comparatively young and still in a flexible state. The Committee has various sub-committees whose duties are implied by their titles: Questionnaire Committee, Game Administration Committee, Research Committee, Publications Committee, and International Relations Committee. Annually a questionnaire, of which about ten thousand copies are made, is submitted to the coaches, officials, and administrators, covering the entire college, high school and Y.M.C.A. field, in an endeavor to keep in touch with the pulse of the game. Recommendations are sent to the Committee from certain approved groups such as The National Basketball Coaches Association and the National Federation of High Schools. The deliberations of the Committee are guided largely by the

tabulations from the questionnaire and the recommendations from the above mentioned groups, and makes such changes as are immediately necessary and refers certain proposed changes to the proper group to study for report at a future meeting.

The following is a summary of the changes to go into effect next season:

1. When a goal is cancelled because of an illegal play, the ball is to be awarded to the opponents out of bounds on the side instead of at the end. This applies to illegal plays for which the penalty is loss of the ball: for instance, a player runs with the ball just before he throws a goal, or a player throws a goal from out of bounds, or on a jump ball a player taps the ball into the basket but on the play he or a teammate makes a violation. Awarding the ball to opponents on the side is a signal that it is "no goal."

2. Leaving the jumping circle before the ball is tapped will be a violation instead of a technical foul. If a jumper leaves his position too soon, or if a non-jumper enters the restraining circle too soon, the official is to give the arm signal for the violation but to withhold his whistle. If other jumper taps the ball into his basket or to a teammate, the violation is to be disregarded.

3. Rule 6, Sec. 6 (b) will be changed to read: "A player in control of the ball in his front court shall not cause it to go to his back court." For instance, if a player of Team A deflects the ball from control of Team B. so that it goes to A's back court, it is not a violation.

4. Rule 9, Sec. 8: The words "or within" are to be deleted.

5. If a player is withdrawn from the game during the last four minutes he may not return during that period. In case of a tie, he may return for the extra period, but if he is withdrawn during an extra period he may not return during that extra period. The rules will specify a method of notifying coaches and players that this clause is in operation.

(Continued on page 22)

## Southern COACH & ATHLETE

*A Magazine for Coaches, Players, Officials and Fans*

Vol. VIII

November, 1945

No. 3

*Official Publication*

Georgia Athletic Coaches Association  
Georgia Football Officials Association  
Southern Football Officials Association  
Alabama High School Coaches Association  
Florida Athletic Coaches Association  
South Carolina High School League  
Louisiana High School Coaches Association  
Mid-South Association of Private Schools  
DWIGHT KEITH, Editor and Publisher

### *Athletics and the Atomic Age*



It takes years to build body strength and coordination, and generations to build a nation. A thimbleful of cracked atoms can destroy both in a split second. This could lead to a fatalistic Nip philosophy based on a feeling of "What is the use?" But it took a virile, non-fatalistic nation to develop the know-how and the 2-billion cash on the barrel head to get on speaking terms with this eon-old secret. No group of washed-out sedentarians could have done it.

Nature's laws do not change. Man's ability to understand them and adapt himself is the stuff on which progress is based. That muscles develop through use and coordination comes from practice, is as true today as it was when an atom busting cataclysm projected the swirls which came together in human form. Desirable human relationships spring from matching strength, speed and wit with other individuals and with other forces. The individual grows through striving mightily in a common cause under stress of competition. To date, no one has been able to find a suitable substitute for this stimulus.

The schools are the channel through which the flood of living energy flows. As the units tumble through, they are bombarded with the neutronic cosmic forces which cause latent talent and pent

up energy to explode into the skills and abilities which give purpose and importance to the process of living. One important source of this atomic phenomenon is the activity centered around training of the human physical mechanism. Atomic power is a physical thing just as muscular power and endurance are physical. Mental processes merely unlock the enslaving shackles. To neglect the importance of the physical is to fail to appreciate basic natural law. Strength, health, endurance and coordination are basic attributes worth striving for. They seldom reach maximum development without direction. That direction is one essential job of the school.

It will take courage and ingenuity to revitalize the school physical fitness activity to enable the human mechanism to keep pace with the needs of the new era in which supersonic speed is within reach and the terrible and wonderful power in the atom is being unlocked.

The welfare of the nation depends on the ability of the schools to reach every student through this important activity. They must not fail.

NATIONAL FEDERATION

### *The Code of A Good Sport*

*This code appeared in a Tech-Georgia football program of 1927. It is still a good code to follow in 1945.*

1. Thou shalt not quit.
2. Thou shalt not alibi.
3. Thou shalt not gloat over winning.
4. Thou shalt not be a rotten loser.
5. Thou shalt not take unfair advantage.
6. Thou shalt not ask odds thou art unwilling to give.
7. Thou shalt always be ready to give thy opponent the shade
8. Thou shalt not underestimate an opponent, nor overestimate thyself.
9. Remember that the game is the thing, and that he who thinketh otherwise is a mucker and no true sportsman.
10. Honor the game thou playest, for he who playest the game straight and hard, wins even when he loses.



## SPORTS for VICTORY in VICTORY LOAN DRIVE

*Prepared by: Education Section, War Finance Division, Treasury Department, Washington 25, D. C., October 2, 1945.*

**A** NATION-WIDE "Sports for Victory" project has been launched by the Treasury Department as a part of high school participation in the Victory Loan. Schools are being urged either to dedicate one of their regular football or basketball games to the Victory Loan, charging the usual admission plus the purchase of a Victory Bond, or schedule an extra game, with admission by Bond only. It is further suggested that the between-halves activities highlight the Victory Loan.

Seven outstanding sports authorities make up the National "Sports for Victory" Committee. They are Ted Husing, sports announcer, Dwight Keith, editor of *SOUTHERN COACH AND ATHLETE*, John Kieran, of "Information, Please," H. V. Porter, executive secretary of the National

Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, Owen Reed, editor of *Scholastic Coach*, Grantland Rice, "Sports Pictures, Inc.," and Bill Stern, "Sports Newsreel."

Pearl Harbor Day, December 7, is the ideal date for Victory Loan games. However, games may be scheduled for any date during the Victory Loan, October 29-December 8.

The Victory Loan demonstration at the half might include formations on the field by the band—spelling the words "Victory" or "Buy Bonds"—auctioning off the autographed ball with which the game is played, announcing Bond sales for the game, and introducing Purple Heart heroes who are present.

Mr. H. V. Porter voiced his approval of this plan as follows: "For such a program, the National Federation gives its enthusiastic support. We recommend that schools use their best efforts along these lines and cooperate in every possible way in boosting this Bond drive."

## GET YOUR SCHOOL in THIS VICTORY LOAN DRIVE

It is essential that this Victory Loan Drive be a success. Peace terms did not end the need for funds to bring about early demobilization and to maintain the economic stability of the nation. The Federal Revenue Department is depending on the state high school associations and their members to assist in creating interest in this important drive. Schools were an important factor in War Bond campaigns. They must continue and expand their efforts through this Victory Loan. You are urged to use every means at your command, including special communication, columns of the state bulletin, state sponsored basketball meetings and other devices. Let's give the Federal and State Departments full cooperation. It is not a "one-shot" proposition. Effort must be stimulated in a dozen different ways and at intervals. This is an S. O. S.!

### SUGGESTIONS

1. Advertise at least one football game and one basketball game as a "Victory Loan Game." Make special concession to bond purchasers such as good reserved section.
2. Sponsor victory queen ceremony and make bond purchases a factor.
3. Have band or other display before game or between halves. Local bond committee will provide speaker. Use "Symbol of Victory" specialty sanctioned by Federal Department and secured through state office.
4. Auction game ball or nets with bidding in bond purchases by streets or sections of community.
5. Contact local bond chairman and offer assistance by sending high school talent teams for patriotic numbers. A few comedy skits will help.
6. Report successful devices to state office for relay to other schools.



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# Zone Defense and the Fast Break

By **ARTHUR J. MULLINS**, Basketball Coach  
Cumberland High School, Elkhorn City, Kentucky

**T**HE ZONE DEFENSE probably has had more criticism than any other phase of the game of basketball. Perhaps this criticism is well deserved because of the method in which the zone is used. Frankly, I do not believe some coaches use the zone for the purpose it is best fitted. Most coaches who criticize are the ones who attempt to use the zone defense for defense purposes only. There is no doubt that the zone has its weak points, and, at the same time, it has its strong points. There are ways of breaking up the zone and so are there ways of breaking up any other defense that is used.

I would like to enumerate a few strong points and a few weak points of the zone and then let the reader arrive at his own conclusion, as to the advantages and disadvantages of the zone. First, I will take the strong points as I see them.

The zone defense is a perfect set-up for starting a fast break, by being able to use the fast boys of the team on the front line of the defense. These boys never have to shift very far and can always be ready for a quick get-away.

Second, a team has the chance of controlling the rebounds off the opponents' board, as the big rangy boys can form the back line of the defense. They, at no time, shift very far from the basket.

Third, a player of the zone cannot be blocked out. If a defensive player is temporarily delayed from shifting, the holes are filled up with other members of the defense as they shift with the ball.

Fourth, the ordinary or inexperienced coach is afraid of the zone defense. It seems that most of our coaches use the man-for-man defense themselves and usually concentrate on stopping this type of defense by the use of blocks, screens, etc.

Now let us look at the weak points, and some ways of correcting them.

First, the zone has a tendency to permit boys to loaf. Any coach can prevent this by having it understood from the very beginning that he will not tolerate loafing and expects all players to be moving at all times.

Second, teams can use the fast



Coach Mullins is a graduate of Cumberland High School and Kentucky Wesleyan College. He played basketball at Cumberland for four years and at Kentucky Wesleyan for three years. He began his coaching career at Helliwell, Kentucky, in 1938. In 1942 he returned to his old high school as basketball coach. At that time he began using the zone defense, and in his first year there he won 29 and lost 4 regular season games, and won the district and regional tournaments. In his second year, he won 32 and lost one regular season games, and won the Big Sandy Conference tournament and the district and regional tournaments. In his third year, he won 27 and lost 8 regular season games, and again won the Big Sandy Conference tournament and the district and regional tournaments. His teams have lost in the second round of the State tournament for the last three years.

break and score before the zone is set up, and render it ineffective. This can be checked by keeping two boys back at all times. This does not mean that the same boys will always stay back. If ball handler cuts for basket, one of the inside men can shift out to replace him.

Third, a zone can be overloaded. By that, I mean two or more offensive men being in the same zone, or three men in two zones, etc. This may be taken care of by using the shifting zone, as men shift the ball and not the players.

Fourth, the use of the zone might give a team a chance to stall in closing minutes with a lead. I have found that beating a team to the punch is the best method; that is, have two front men take ball handlers all over the floor before they begin stalling. I keep my two front line men moving all the time, constantly worrying the offensive ball handlers. If the offensive team puts three men out to handle the ball, I move the center man up in line with the two front men.

Diagram 1 shows the method of setting up the shifting zone and ways of shifting.

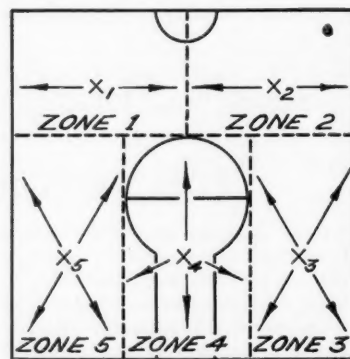


Diagram 1

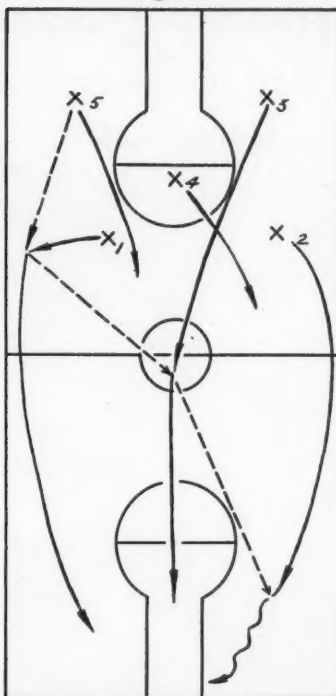
I use the zone because I am a firm believer in that a good offense is the best defense. I don't put too much stress on defense, but try to outscore the other team. The zone, as I have stated, is a perfect set-up for the fast break, and I know of no better method of scoring. Frankly, I use the zone for the purpose of setting up the fast break and to control the rebounds. I put the fast boys on the front line of defense for breaking, and put big boys under the basket for rebounding.

When I mention the fast break, I

do not mean exactly the so-called race horse type of basketball. Too many high school teams try throwing the ball the length of the floor expecting someone to be there to take the pass for an easy score. That is not good basketball, and neither will it work excepting on a few occasions. By the fast break, I mean a systematic method of getting the ball down the floor as fast as possible, to render any defense ineffective. Here is the best method I have yet found.

The fast break, to be a definite systematic one, must be set up with a shifting zone defense, because you can place your men in any position you like and their team mates will know where they are and how to make their passes. The ball is taken off the board by either of the men under basket, and, without looking, he makes the pass to the front line man on the same side of the floor near the side line. The hook pass is the best pass to use. The opposite man under the basket breaks down the center of the floor and takes pass about the center stripe. In the meantime, the other front line man,

Diagram 2



who is breaking down opposite side of floor, takes the pass from center man for a layup as he goes under the basket. If, for some reason, the man going down the side is covered, the center man can dribble in for layup. It must be kept in mind that all three men are breaking at full speed. With this method you have three men going down the floor at the same time and all three are in scoring position. To stop this completely, a team would have to keep three men back, which will not usually be the case. If it does, you will, without a doubt, have complete control of rebounds.

In Diagram 2, X5 takes ball off board. X5 passes to X1 going for side line. X3 breaks down center, receives pass from X1. X3 passes to X2 or dribbles in for shot. X4 and X5 bring up rear in case of fumble, etc.

I would not go so far as to say that there is anything in the game of basketball that cannot be stopped. I will say that in the eight years that I have coached, this system of the fast break, with the use of the zone, comes nearer to it than anything that I have yet seen.

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# Southern Coaches

WALLACE BUTTS—UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

By JIMMY JONES

*Editor's note: This is another in a series of sketches on southern college and high school coaches—men who have strengthened the physical and moral fibre of America's youth, and whose names are irrevocably interwoven with the history and tradition of southern sports.*

"Get the job done right!"

That—and good, sound football—is about the only formula Wallace Butts has to offer for his six highly successful years as the University of Georgia's head football coach.

"Wally," as he is known to his many friends, started his seventh season as head man of the Bulldogs on Sept. 22, the day the 1945 season opened in Athens. As this was being composed, Georgia was an unpredictable number in the Southeastern conference's rugged dozen. But those familiar with Butts-coached teams could be sure of one thing. The youthful Bulldogs with 12 freshman backs out of 15 on the squad would be hard to beat.

Georgia, under Butts, always has been a hard team to down. Proof lies in the record which shows that the Bulldogs have won 43 games, lost 19 and tied 2 against topnotch opposition in the half dozen years he has coached the red shirts. Two of those victories were in bowl games—40-26 over Texas Christian in the Orange Bowl and 9-0 over UCLA in the Rose Bowl in 1941 and 1942. He has turned out some great players, including Frank Sinkwich, by all odds the greatest of Georgia backs who led the nation in yards gained his last two years in college, and George Poschner, whom Wally moulded into a truly great end despite the fact he had been a cheer leader in high school at Youngstown, Ohio.

But those who know football best do not consider Wally's greatest job as having been that of 1941 and 1942. He had great material then. They cite you the seasons of 1943 and 1944 when Georgia played its usual schedule with a bunch of civilian kids in their 'teens, boys who ordinarily would not make Georgia's squad. With this kind of material, Butts



COACH WALLACE BUTTS

won 6 and lost 4 in 1943 and 7 and 3 in 1944—in other words, 13 and 7 for the two worst war years.

Although his scrappy 4-F's went down before Georgia Tech's powerful teams by lopsided scores in those years, Butts has to his credit a 14-7 victory over Alabama in Birmingham last fall, one of the biggest upsets of the 1944 season, and some other equally brilliant triumphs. Alabama went to the Sugar Bowl.

In victory, as well as defeat, Wally is the soul of meekness and modesty. No one ever heard him brag or underrate a foe. And while Wally loses hard, he is willing to give credit where credit is due. For this and his likeable, boyish personality, his friendliness and forthrightness, Butts is one of the best liked coaches in the country.

Asked to explain his system, Wally had this to say:

"We aren't any better than anybody else, but I do believe we work

a little harder than some of our opponents."

By way of illustrating a point, Wally picked up a football and threw it to an end away down the field. (Note: Wally still likes to exercise his passing arm.) The pass was away over the end's head, but he got under it and caught it, stumbling and falling but holding on to the ball.

"Now that is what I call trying," he remarked to his squad which stood around him on the practice field. This action was typical of Butts. He likes to set examples for his players and although he works them hard, he, himself, is the hardest worker on the field—first to arrive and last to leave a practice.

When Butts became Georgia's head coach in 1939, succeeding Joel Hunt, the doubting Thomases in coaching ranks shook their heads and predicted that he would not make good. "Why he's only a high school coach,"

(Continued on page 30)



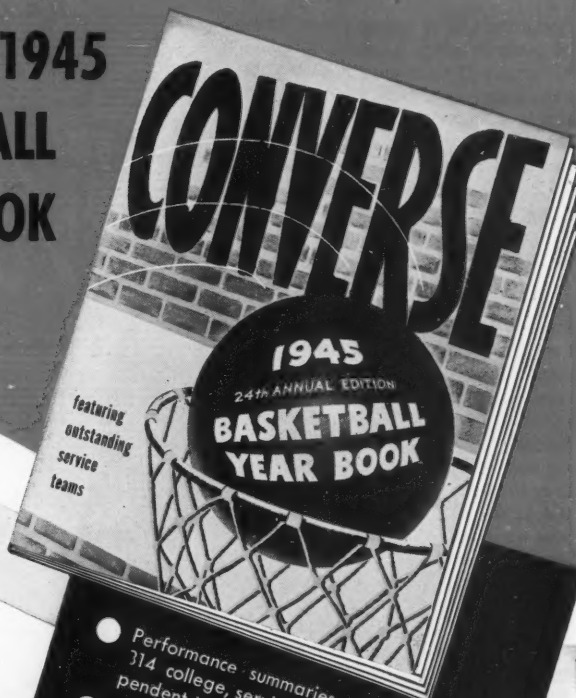
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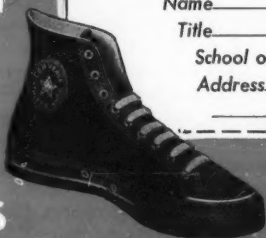


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# Football Philosophy and Modern Trends

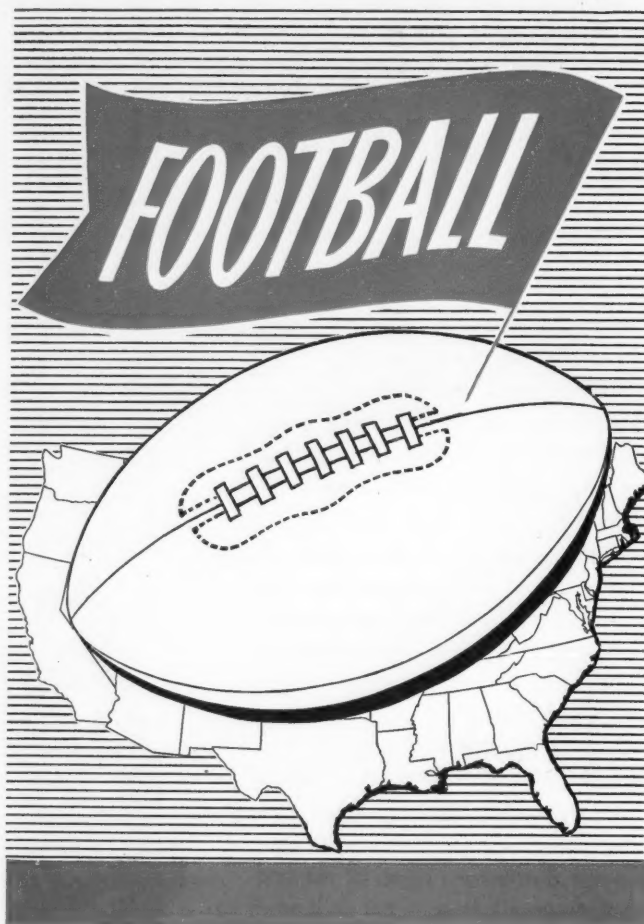
By H. V. PORTER, Secretary  
National Federation of High School Athletic Associations

**F**OOTBALL IS A LIVING SPORT. Progress depends on constant evaluation. If all groups had accepted the game as played in the 20's as entirely satisfactory, few of the desirable characteristics of the modern game would have come to light. Forward passing, lateral passing, and kicking would still have many unnecessary limitations and the open-type game which has increased its popularity would not have developed. If the code had remained static, it would still be made up of 29 relatively unorganized rule statements which were a hybrid cross between the old English rugby game and early American football. Because interested groups continued to evaluate and study ways of keeping the game in step with changes in related fields, the present game, governed by a logical and carefully organized code, has come about.

It is a good policy to continue the activities which may result in further progress. To stimulate study and discussion, several questions are raised in this article.

**WHY SHOULD COMPLETION OF AN ILLEGAL PASS BY THE PASSING TEAM CAUSE THE BALL TO BE DEAD?** The illegal pass is a foul and penalty is enforced from spot of the pass. Other fouls do not kill the ball and play continues until the down is ended through natural causes. The fact that this particular act (catching the pass) does kill the ball, makes it necessary to insert explanatory statements in any section where the illegal pass is discussed. This may be a holdover from the days when touching by an ineligible player immediately killed the ball. Also, the throwing of a second pass from behind the line was a foul which was different from almost any other similar foul. One of these differences was that completion immediately killed the ball because it was somewhat similar to the situation where an ineligible player touched a pass. The Federation rules eliminated both of these situations several years ago as it is possible that it would be a progressive step to bring the completed illegal pass up to date by eliminating the provision that the ball becomes dead when caught.

One of the advantages would be in a further slight simplification of



the passing rules. Over the past few years, the table of pass infractions has been greatly simplified. Any additional simplification is a step in the right direction, provided there are no inequities in actual play.

**WHEN IS A PLAYER ON THE LINE OF SCRIMMAGE?** The rules concerning limits which fix a player's position on the line have always been impractical. It is almost impossible for a player to have the left hand and the right foot within 12 inches of the line. A player who attempted it would be unbalanced and of little use to his team. About the only excuse that can be given for some of the limitations is that it is sometimes necessary to "lean over backward" in order to get a degree of enforcement. Probably there is a better way of fixing these limits and

football men should be intelligent enough to produce a rule which will conform with what is considered good practice. One suggestion that is worth considering is that when a player has two points (such as both hands or both feet) on the ground, both must be within 12 inches of the line, but if he has three points on the ground, then it is necessary only that one point be within 12 inches of the line.

**HAVE OTHER CHANGES IN THE RULES MADE IT DESIRABLE TO REMOVE THE LIMITATION AGAINST ADVANCE OF A FUMLED BALL AFTER RECOVERY BY THE DEFENSE?** The six-man game permits such advance. The professional game permits the advance of a fumble but not of a backward

(Continued on page 32)

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(Reprinted from advertising  
of six years ago.)

**Fig. 1**—Round cleat has hexagonal base for easy attaching. Note special ratchet teeth.

**Fig. 2**—The rubber disc has six ratchet teeth on the top side, corresponding to ratchet teeth in the base of the cleat. The teeth in the disc and the teeth in the cleat interlock when cleat is tightened.

**Fig. 3**—The six teeth projecting from the upper surface of the steel washer are embedded in the rubber disc when cleat is tightened.

**Fig. 4**—Showing how corresponding ratchet teeth in the cleat and rubber disc are interlocked when cleat is tightened. Note extra thickness of rubber disc—this is extent of compression when cleat is tightened.

**Fig. 5**—The cut-away view shows the cleat tightened. The metal teeth in the washer have been locked into the rubber disc. The corresponding teeth in the disc and cleat have been locked by compression. Cleats will absolutely not unscrew in service.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

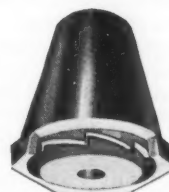


Fig. 4

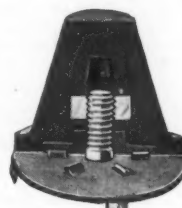


Fig. 5



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# SOFTBALL IN GEORGIA

By R. H. ELLIOTT  
State Softball Commissioner

**S**OFTBALL IN GEORGIA rose to new heights this summer, climaxed with the greatest state tournament in its history, at Marietta, Ga. The Nick's Cafe of Rome, Ga., in the men's division and the Y.W.C.A. of Macon, Ga., in the feminine ranks were crowned State Champions Saturday night, August 25th, before a capacity crowd of Handsome Coca-Cola awards were awarded the new champions.

Starting in 1933 softball made its debut in our state. Fields sprang up throughout the state and teams began to feel their way with this new fledgling. Interest quickened and organization was perfected under the able direction of Oscar Brock, Georgia's first state commissioner. In 1934 girls' softball began to blossom out in Rome, Ga., and the first girls' state tourney was held there. Georgia sent representatives to the National Tournament throughout a ten-year period. The Greater Atlanta Softball Association headed by Rache Bell and Tommy Reeder guided the Atlanta program during these years.

Then came the war. Young men departed for countless supreme sacrifices. Softball lagged. Brock entered USO work and the writer was appointed to the state post. With able help from Hollie Lough, Rache Bell and Al Bishop attention was directed to organization among war workers. Girls' play catapulted to the top rank with over thirty teams organized. New league classifications encouraged the "has-beens" and "would-bes." Supported by the City Recreation Department, the Amateur Soft-

ball Association program moved on. Foundations were built. Marietta offered its beautiful stadium field for State and Regional play. Interest was revived and districts set up over the state with the following as district Commissioners: H. L. Lough (Atlanta), Dewey Wilkerson (Rome), Hugh Bentley (Columbus), Fred Lynch and later, Virginia Williamson (Macon), Lt. Willie Rouse, later, Sgt. Carlton Doane at the Atlanta Ordnance and Reclamation Center; John M. Cooney, later, Louise Fluker (Griffin), Lt. F. H. Kendall at the Georgia Pre-Flight at Athens, and J. L. Kleckley at Gainesville. It was then that the huge Bell Aircraft Company moved into Marietta and set up a big softball program with representative teams adding much to the competition and color of the program in the state.

From 1942 to 1944 service teams predominated in the picture. In the tournament just closed five of the eight quarter finalists were civilian teams, denoting a change back to pre-war days.

Municipalities are including new softball fields in their post-war ex-  
(Continued on page 28)



Frances Couch, who pitched the Macon Y.W.C.A. to their first state title. She later defeated the Florida state champs in the Regional Tournament, but dropped the final one to North Carolina.

Upper right: View taken in the Girls' Championships won by the Macon Y.W.C.A. Dallis Pugh is the umpire, Virginia Head, of Sports Arena, the Catcher and "Zazu" Brown, the Macon catcher at bat. Note the deep outfield and overflow crowd.



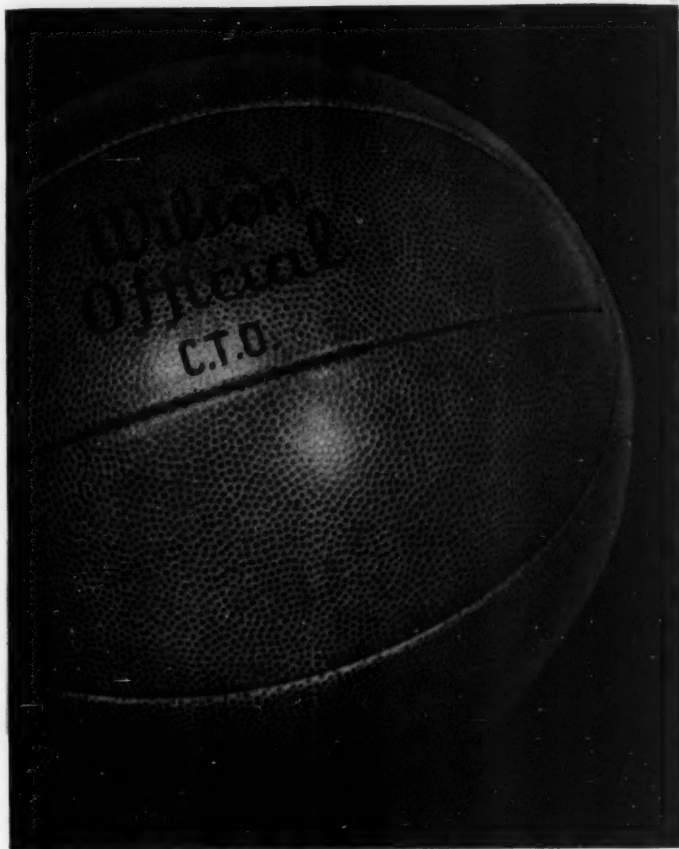
Lower right: R. H. Elliott, State Commissioner (center), is shown presenting Coca-Cola trophies to captains of the winning teams. Virginia "Cowboy" Williamson is accepting the girls' trophy for Macon Y.W.C.A. and Farris Elders holds the award in behalf of Nick's Cafe, of Rome, Ga. Note: The player on crutches on the right broke his ankle in the second round by saw his team defeat Columbus Manufacturing Company, in the finals. Elders pitched 49 innings, struck out 56 men and allowed 7 hits and 8 runs.





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ready to carry on"**

**SAYS THE COACH**



"The past four years gave us some tough going, and there's no denying it. After all, a shortage of men and equipment can put a crimp in *any* game.

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### BASKETBALL RULES

(Continued from page 11)

6. Rule 5, Sec. 8, and the answer to Question 2, will be changed so that charged time-out is not canceled by a substitution in 30 seconds. In case of injury however, the time-out for the injury is not charged if the injured player is replaced within 90 seconds.

7. On an out of bounds award it will be emphasized that the Official must designate a NEARBY player to put the ball in play and the designated player MUST put it in play. If any other player puts it in play, it is to be awarded to the opponents.

8. Rule 10, Sec. 8, will be re-

written for the purpose of describing in greater detail the various personal fouls.

9. A complete code of Officials' signals has been adopted. Each signal will be illustrated and described in the Rule Book.

In the past two or three years the publishers have had some difficulty, beyond their control, in getting the rule book distributed before the basketball season started. The complete Guide will be distributed this year in November, and a special edition of the Rules was published in the early summer for the convenience of coaches and officials. This edition may be secured from the publishers, A. S. Barnes and Co., 67 West 44th St., New York, 18, N. Y.

### BASKETBALL CLINICS

The Georgia High School Association is making plans for a central state clinic for basketball officials. While the definite date has not been set for this clinic, in all probability it will be held the last week of November or the first week of December. Announcement of date and other details will be forthcoming from S. F. Burke, Secretary, Georgia High School Association.

This clinic will be conducted by Mr. H. V. Porter, Chicago, Secretary of the National Rules Committee. Mr. Porter has served as Secretary of the National Rules Committee for a number of years and is considered one of the outstanding authorities on basketball rules in the nation. The Florida High School Association is planning similar clinics for basketball coaches and officials in the state.

The National Rules Committee is composed of representatives of the colleges, universities, YMCA's and high schools.

Officials from every district in the state will be invited to attend this central clinic. The purpose of this clinic is to secure a more uniform interpretation of basketball rules throughout the state. Those who attend the clinic are expected to return to their areas and to conduct similar clinics for the officials in their area.

Lack of uniformity in the interpretation and application of basketball rules has in a number of cases worked to a decided disadvantage to players on basketball teams, and it is hoped that this clinic will be the beginning of a development which will lead to more efficient and more uniform interpretation of basketball rules.

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For peak performance in basketball, this new MacGregor-Goldsmith basketball shoe with leather top and sure-grip rubber sole, is the answer. Right now, rubber is scarce, leather is hard to get, and MacGregor-Goldsmith Sports Equipment is still going to the Armed Forces. We hope the time is coming soon when these new basketball shoes as well as many other new MacGregor-Goldsmith items will again be in full production for civilian use.

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You'll enjoy the complete comfort ... the smart appearance of this new coat sweater. Of pure Australian wool. Two handy pockets. Natural or green. Sizes S, M, L.

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# Post-War Sports

By **CARL VOYLES**

Director of Athletics and Head Football Coach at Auburn

Coach Voyles is beginning his second year at Auburn. His coaching background includes service at Southwestern State Teachers' College, University of Illinois, Duke University and William and Mary College.

**B**ETTER coached teams in sports is a post-war certainty.

With many of our sons killed in action, or returning as cripples, it is hard to admit that anything good can come of war. Nevertheless, war is educational, and particularly so in sports.

Army and Navy heads, and that includes the other services, realize the value of sports in training, and as recreation for the occupational forces that must stay on the job after surrender of the enemy. So the Army and Navy have taken probably half of all the coaches so employed before the war. These experienced coaches taught others to coach, until now there are many times the number of coaches there were before Pearl Harbor.

Eventually all will come back, and many of them will be interested in continuing in sports.

Of course, there will be more sports, too — and better sports. Whether or not we have compulsory military training we are certain to have more physically fit youth in the future.

Schools, either by legislation or choice, will have well-rounded sports programs with action for every student.

Outside of the schools, I expect to see the American Legion and other veterans' organizations become more active than ever in sponsoring sports.

After all, sports, athletics or physical education, whichever you choose to call it, is definitely a part of education. There is nothing more valuable than good health.

A most sensible suggestion is that we have "living war memorials"—stadiums, gymnasiums, swimming pools, etc.

That suggestion has met with

great favor, A gymnasium, swimming pool and athletic field for every school or community!

Baltimore's old nickname was "The Monumental City," because its residents were so generous in building monuments to war heroes and celebrated persons. But of far greater interest to the residents of that city is the huge stadium where Navy plays many of its football games. It was nice to have those old monuments, but much nicer to have monuments that serve a purpose — the gymnasium, the swimming pool, the stadium.

A city, of any size, without some sort of "living memorial" will be out of step.

And so, with greater stress on sports, there will be a greater incentive to win, and that in turn promotes better coaching.

I'm a football coach, but football isn't the only sport I am interested in developing. Here at Auburn we're getting ready for wrestling as an addition to the winter sports program. I was a wrestler in my student days and I think it is a grand sport. I like boxing, too, but not as a varsity sport. As an intramural sport, with expert coaching, it is a good activity.

I hope to see every school, down to the very small ones, have swimming pools. I see no reason why, in most communities, these pools could not be available for outside activities. That would make the campaigns to finance them more popular.

When spring comes again perhaps we'll be back on the diamond. It doesn't seem right that so many schools have dropped baseball.

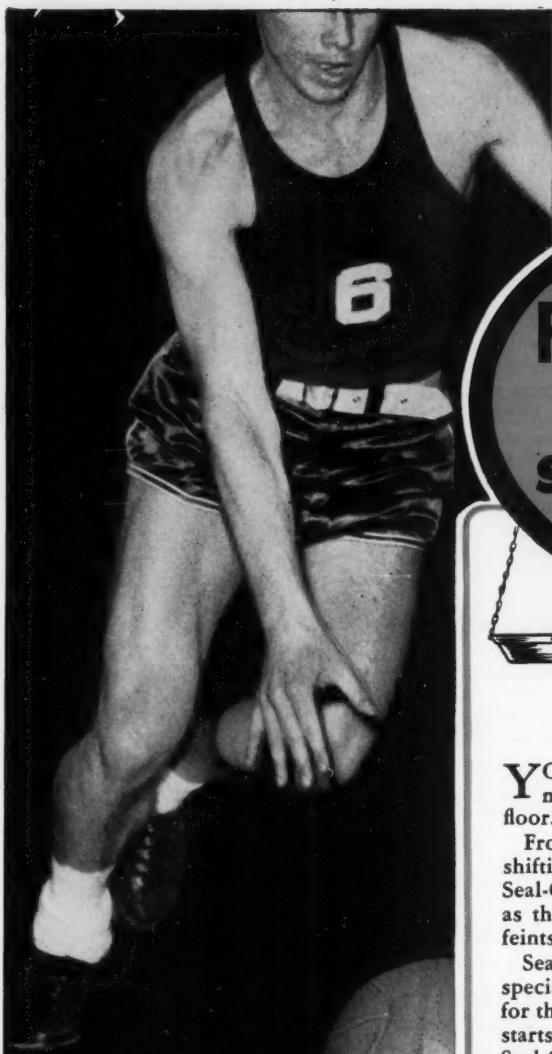
Track and field marks will continue to fall, with better coaching and better general physical fitness.

There must be equal opportunity for girls to participate in big sports programs.

Altogether it is easy to visualize a great augmenting of athletic staffs everywhere.

There definitely is a good future in the coaching field.





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No. 1. Use Odorless Derma-San Fungicide and Germicide for scrubbing to remove sources of infection.  
No. 2. Use Derma-San in foot-baths to eliminate existing infection.  
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**Y**OUR players "catch-on" quickly to footwork fundamentals when you teach them on a Seal-O-San finished floor.

Front turns and reverse turns are quickly mastered. Clever shifting and sliding become easy on the 100% slip-proof Seal-O-San surface. Enthusiasm for practice drills mounts as the boys get the confident "feel" of executing pivots, feints, and change of direction with *speed* and *skill*.

Seal-O-San is *certain* to help your team because the specially prepared ingredients provide a flexible surface for the flexible sole of the gym shoe, making possible *quick* starts and *sudden* stops. By adding speed to footwork, Seal-O-San helps you build an offense and a defense that "clicks."

You can take a giant stride toward putting your team in the championship bracket by applying a beautiful, easily maintained Seal-O-San finish on *your* gym floor *now*. The improvement in team play obtained by 5500 successful Seal-O-San coaches will also be repeated on *your* Seal-O-San floor.

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# SEAL-O-SAN

SEAL AND FINISH FOR GYMNASIUM FLOORS

# BALANCED BASKETBALL

By JOHNNY MAUER, Basketball Coach  
University of Tennessee

**T**HE TREND IN BASKETBALL for several years has been toward high scoring and not much defense. Legislation has tended to make this come about, and the use of the ten-second rule and the elimination of the center jump have done much to speed up the game and increase scoring.

Personally, I feel that we have gone too far one way and that not enough premium has been placed on a good defense. Scoring wins basketball games, but lack of an effective defense will lose many games. I would like to discuss two major reasons for having a proper balance between your offense and defense.

In the first place, I feel that after you have played three or four games you should have a fair estimate of what your offensive strength will be. If you feel, for example, that you can score around 50 points per game in the average run of games, you should immediately work on establishing a defense margin that will coordinate with your offensive strength. If you can establish a 60-40 ratio, you should win most of your games by

a fair margin and not have too much fluctuation in your offensive scoring. You should not be interested in scoring 60 or 70 points if your defensive balance makes 50 points enough to win for you. An example of this need is the case of a top flight team which lost half of its games during the season and two-thirds of these losses were in games in which the losing team scored 55 points or better. Surely such a poor balance should make a coach go to work defensively, and if he does, his ratio of wins should increase considerably. Having established this ratio, it will make it possible for you to put your basketball on a percentage basis, and in so doing you will win a majority of your games.

By playing "balanced basketball" you allow yourself to control your team more and to establish two important factors. First, your defense will act as a "stabilizing factor" in your play on the nights that you are having trouble offensively. In these games when the other team is running away with you, your defense will keep them within reach and

allow you to "stay in" ball games that would ordinarily be lost. A team without a proper balance offensively and defensively will be badly beaten in games where this occurs.

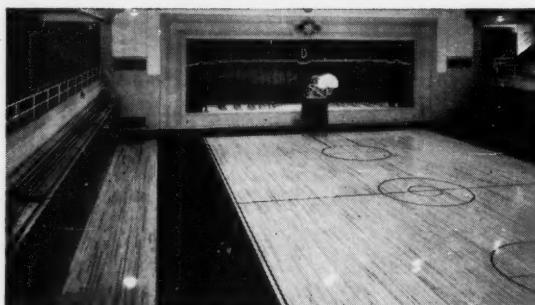
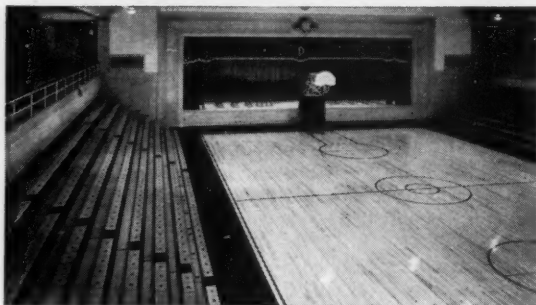
The second benefit derived from proper balance in your offensive and defensive play is the fact that an effective defense will make it possible for you to bring high scoring teams down to your level and permit you to have a chance to win against obviously superior teams offensively. No miracle of scoring is going to permit you to win from teams with better personnel and more scoring punch. An effective defense will make that hope more of a possibility and in some cases a reality.

We will all agree that offensive play must predominate your attack, but do not fail to remember that a proper balance between your offense and defense will make you win more games throughout the season.

**DON'T NEGLECT YOUR DEFENSE. IT WILL PAY DIVIDENDS. PROPER BALANCE CAN BE AND SHOULD BE THE GOAL THAT YOU STRIVE FOR.**

## HERE'S A TIP!

**To insure earliest future delivery — plan and order your UNIVERSAL Fold-a-Way and Roll-a-Way Gymnasium Seating needs — NOW!**



Above is shown two views of a modern school gymnasium equipped with UNIVERSAL 9-row, Fold-a-Way Stands. To the left the stands are open—ready for use. To the right they are folded away. Note that only 41 inches of floor space are used when closed.

Unprecedented heavy demands for UNIVERSAL Gymnasium Stands and Bleachers continue. We are unable to make immediate deliveries. You will be high on our "early delivery list" if you order your present and

future UNIVERSAL needs—without delay. Our planning engineers will help you plan for greater Space Saving . . . greater Safety, and greater Economy. Write us your needs—we will help you.

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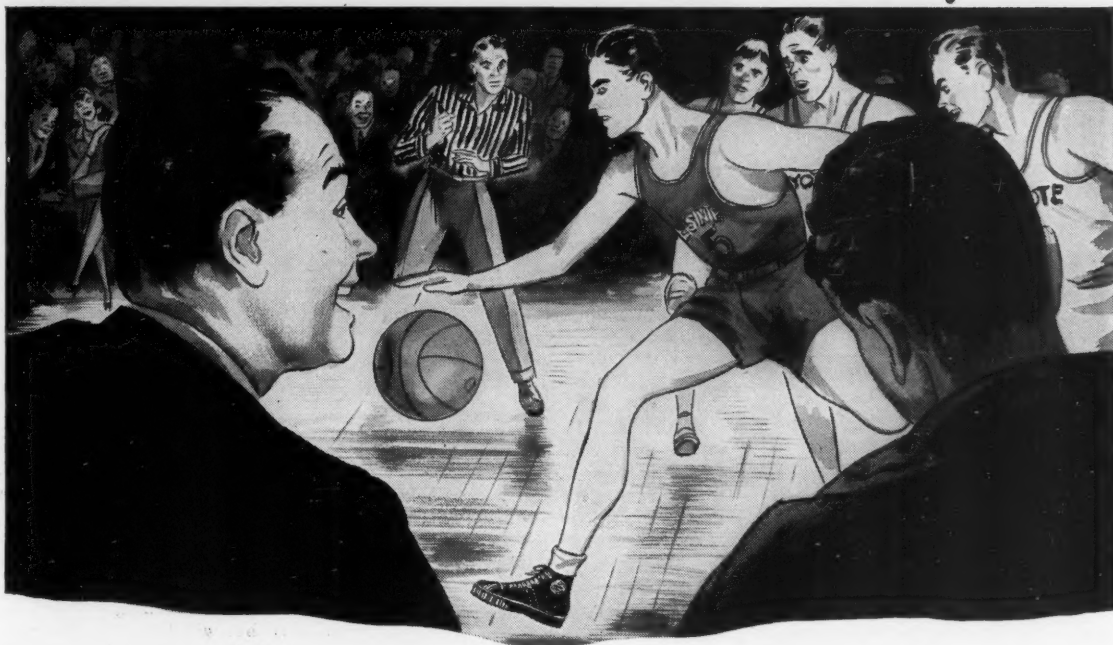
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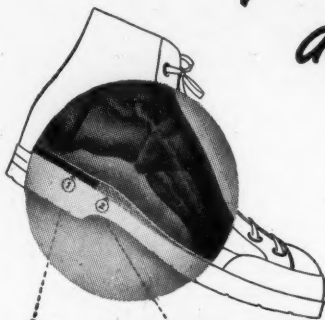
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2. Comfortable sponge rubber cushions under sensitive arch of the foot.

There are two mighty important factors that make winning teams: Hours of coaching and practice, *plus* top physical condition of every man.

And the correct foot protection has a lot to do with athletic performance. For all coaches agree that "an athlete is only as good as his feet."

Soon we'll be making basketball shoes that give your team the kind of protection they need for extra "staying power." They'll be able to wear canvas shoes with "P-F."

"P-F" means Posture Foundation. It does these five important things:

1. Cradles the arch in a way that wards off strain.
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a Patented Feature found only in  
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SCA-1

## SOFTBALL IN GEORGIA

(Continued from page 20)

pansions. High schools are taking advantage of the ASA High School program and indications point to much larger participation in 1946.

Cooperation has been shown on every hand for the promotion of the game and state officials are expecting the greatest boom in softball history when men are returned from armed forces to their respective home communities. Softball has been the number one sport in Army, Navy, and Marine branches and it is not too much to expect that these thousands of men will demand a continuation of opportunity to play softball when they all get home.

A well-known southern newspaperman, Raymond Johnson, of Nashville, is national president of the Amateur Softball Association. District tournaments lead into the state eliminations. State winners move into the Regionals and Regional winners go to Lakewood, Ohio, in September for the World's Championships.

No story of softball in Georgia

would be complete without mentioning the interest of Lamar Wells of the Sports Arena who, in 1944, seeing the need of an enclosed park in Atlanta, erected the Sports Arena softball field. This has been a "life-saver" and enabled Atlanta teams to have a home park for their exchange of games with outside of Atlanta teams.

Our greatest needs at present might be listed as: adoption of a softball program for both boys and girls in the Junior and Senior High schools to provide an ever-constant flow of material coming up for city play; provision for a field similar to Rose Bowl Field at Georgia Tech, in downtown Atlanta, for competitive play, and a more efficient administration of leagues and statewide activities. The softball fraternity is hopeful that in the near future, members of the press will recognize softball as a full-grown stalwart of sport circles and give it space equal to professional baseball, college football, golf and other sports which now get the nod from the columnists.

Softball is here to stay!

## TEAM MORALE

(Continued from page 10)

this can be done by taking a walk as a group. There are always things on the streets to look at that will take their minds off the game, or some wholesome recreation that will quiet their nerves. On the other hand, a coach must insist on his orders being carried out to perfection — time of practice, time of departure, time of meals, time to retire, or any other orders that he may give. A well-disciplined squad will already be a long way toward proper frame of mind.

**Cooperation of Parents:** Few of the above-mentioned suggestions can be perfected without the cooperation of the boys' parents. A coach should personally know the parents of each boy on his squad. He should, from time to time, have talks with them about their son. Let them know the things they can help him do. He can often learn things from the parents that will help him. Remember that the parents know more about the boy than the coach does. If they know that a coach is personally interested in their son, they will go a long way toward helping him get the things done that he wants done. Coaches spend too little time with their boys' parents. This is one angle that will help keep the boys in the right frame of mind.

**Will to Win:** Will to win is built up by winning. Winning is made possible by good coaching, good material, and proper team morale. We often hear of a team that has the winning spirit, also about coaches whose teams always have the winning spirit. This spirit doesn't just happen to be so. There must be a great deal of work to build up a will to win. There are three things that go to make a winning spirit, as far as the coaching angle is concerned: first, a coach must know his system; second, he must believe in it; and third, he must be able to sell it to the squad.

The above hints are only a few of the dozens of things that go to make up team morale. To keep a team's morale up near the top, a coach must be a psychologist, so to speak. He must always be alert for anything that will tear down the morale of his team. He must be able to compete with these situations and make the best of them. More effort on the part of all coaches to try to have their boys in the right frame of mind will pay dividends.

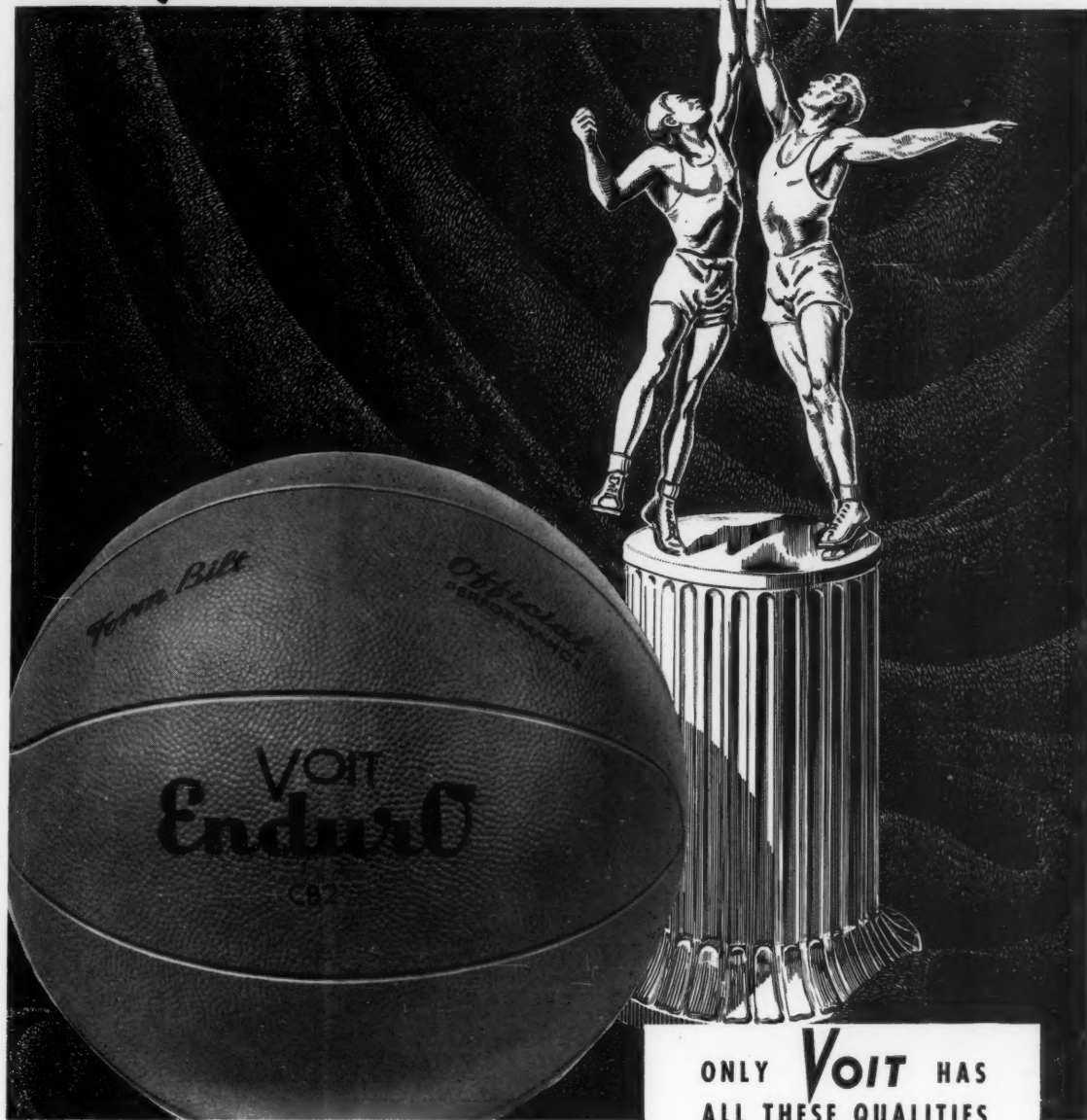


Winning ten straight games, the girls' softball team representing MacGregor-Goldsmith, Inc., sports equipment, won the 1945 championship of the Cincinnati Industrial League.

Shown in the picture, left to right are: Front row, Geneva Kendall, Lucille Issler, Grace Kestel and Nellie Reace. Middle row, Audrey Gardner, Marie Caminiti, Alma Supe, manager, Alice Kappel and Rita Helferich. Rear row, Dot Bedel, Marion Meyer, Mary Jane Huy, Irene Doerger, Mary Lou Helferich, Ethel Pieczonka.



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## All in favor raise right hands ...with wallets

**Naturally we want** our boys home. The sooner the better.

But how much are we willing to do about it?

Are we willing to pay for bringing them back? If we are, we'll buy *extra* Bonds in the Victory Loan.

And after these fellows get home—these men who have fought and won the toughest war America has ever known—what then?

**We want to take care** of the injured ones, of course. We want to see that the young fellows who went off to fight get a chance to finish their education. We want to see that there

are jobs—plenty of decent jobs—for the men who've been doing the world's meanest job at army pay.

How much are we, individually, willing to do about that?

If we're really serious about wanting to see that our men get what they have so richly earned, we'll buy *extra* Bonds in the Victory Loan.

**Now's the time.** Let's have a show of hands—with wallets—to prove how much we really want to hear that old familiar step and that familiar voice yelling "It's me!" Let's prove, with pocketbooks, that we can do our job as well as they did theirs.

**THEY FINISHED THEIR JOB—  
LET'S FINISH OURS!**



*Southern*  
**COACH & ATHLETE**

This is an official U. S. Treasury advertisement—prepared under auspices of  
Treasury Department and War Advertising Council

## SOUTHERN COACHES

(Continued from page 16)

they sneered. Later they ate their words in the form of crow pie. Butts, the high school coach, not only produced Georgia's first Bowl team three years later, but in exactly four years he had paid off a \$100,000 mortgage on Sanford stadium and put the Georgia Athletic Association in the black. For this job he was made athletic director and has continued to administer Georgia athletic affairs with business-like efficiency.

But winning teams are nothing new to Wally Butts. He has always had winners, even in high school. He won the Southern prep championship at Madison A & M where he coached from 1928 to 1932, and at GMC, his prep alma mater, where he coached from 1932-35, he had another champion. In three seasons as coach at Louisville, Ky., Male High School, he won two city championships and produced one undefeated team. In ten years of prep and high school coaching, Butts' teams lost only ten games and he had one winning streak of 26 straight.

Butts' high school career indicated that he had something on the ball and he was brought to Georgia in 1938 as assistant to Joel Hunt. When Hunt left after one season, Wally was elevated to head coach and took over the reins at the start of the 1939 season. The Bulldogs, short of material, didn't fare too well their first season, winning 5 and losing 6, but from then on Wally has never had a poor team. His Bulldogs of 1940, which boasted Sinkwich and other ace sophomores, had a good year and in 1941 came the Orange Bowl eleven with a record of 9 won, including a 7-3 triumph over Columbia in New York, a 35-0 drubbing of Dartmouth and a 21-0 conquest of Tech. In 1942, Butts' Bulldogs won 10 games and went to the Rose Bowl, despite a 14-27 loss to Auburn at Columbus.

In addition to smart coaching and shrewd athletic directing, Wally also has assembled a first rate staff of assistants. For the first time in many years there has been absolute harmony in Georgia coaching ranks. Butts' line coach is capable, likeable J. B. Whitworth, who played on Alabama's 1931 Rose Bowl eleven and kicked a field goal in the game at Pasadena. "Whit," who formerly coached at Alabama and LSU, came with Wally in 1939. He is a first rate assistant and a topnotch fellow. His end coach is Elmer Lampe, another

good man, and Charley Treadway is helping with the backfield and Carol Thomas with the junior varsity. Georgia has six coaches still in the service, including Major Bill Hartman, backfield coach, and J. V. Sykes, end coach. Kenneth Keuper, another helper, recently joined the Green Bay Packers and Butts currently is carrying on with a curtailed staff.

Georgia uses the "T" formation offense. Butts installed it for keeps in 1944 after several springs of experimenting with it and has had good luck with it. Although he produced two bowl teams with the single wing, Wally doesn't think the "T" can be beat as an all-around offense, although he has had a lot of trouble finding a quarterback this year.

"Most any system will win if you have the material, but for these times, the 'T' is the best, I believe," says Butts.

Georgia's rotund and affable head coach is quite a family man. He is happily married to the former Winnie Taylor. They were sweethearts away back when Wally was going to GMC and "Winnie" to nearby GSCW. They were married in Atlanta in 1929 and have three charming daughters, Faye, Jean and Nancy, to brighten their home in Athens, not to mention "Rip," a rather likeable pooch of doubtful lineage who yields nothing to the girls in his adoration of Wally.

There's a little story about "Rip," too. Wally purchased him as a pup from a little Negro girl who was on her way to the Oconee river to drown the dog and "Rip" has been grateful ever since. You can usually find him curled up sound asleep in Wally's office in Milledge annex.

The Georgia coach is a great host and has many visitors to his home.

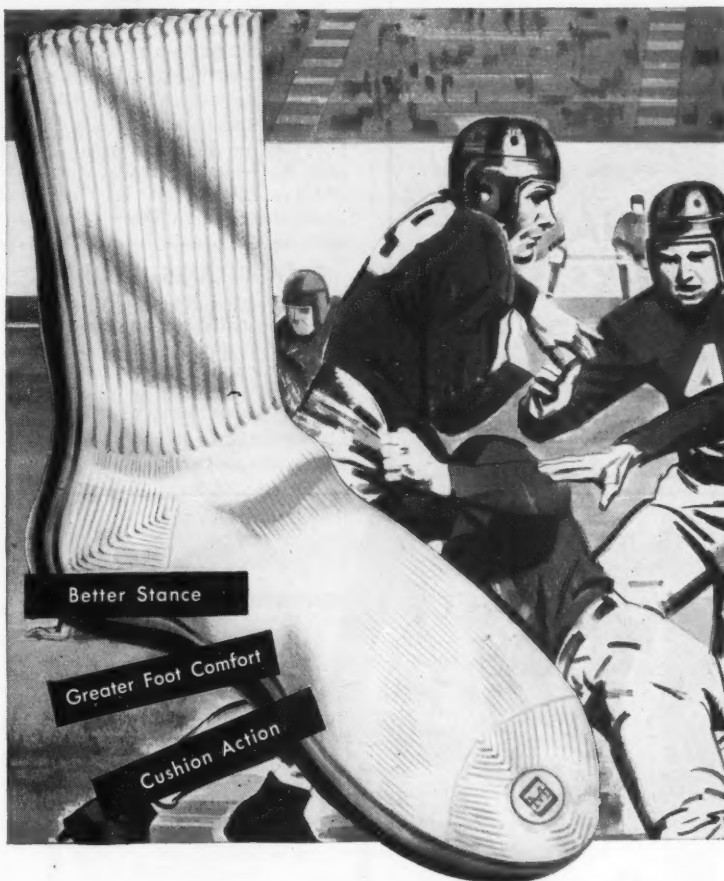
Not only one of the most successful, but one of the youngest of the nation's college coaches, Butts was born at Milledgeville, Ga., February 7, 1905. He attended Mercer University at Macon where he was a light but scrappy end in 1925-26-27. His coach there was Bernie Moore, veteran LSU mentor who was the first to discover coaching possibilities in Butts. Bernie later was instrumental in helping Wally land several high school jobs.

Wally engaged in all sports at Mercer and did a bit of boxing on the side. He made all-SIAA end in 1927. Also played basketball and baseball for the Bears, as well as being a top student.



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631-39 W. Bay, Cor. Jefferson

Jacksonville, Fla.

For the third straight year baseball's fall classic, the 1945 World Series, is going "on tour"—to thousands of servicemen convalescing in Army and Navy hospitals in this country and thousands more with our occupational forces in Europe and the South Pacific.

Sponsored again by A. G. Spalding & Bros., makers of official major league baseballs, and the Hillerich and Bradsby Company of Louisville, bat manufacturers, the films again recorded a complete sound picture of the games. Lew Fonseca, promotional director of the American League, heading a crew of 12 cameramen, technicians and electricians, estimates that between 18,000 and 25,000 feet of film were shot to make the 2,000 foot two-reel finished product.

Both the 1943 and 1944 World Series pictures were smash hits from the start. Between 500 and 600 prints of the 1944 battle between the St. Louis Browns and St. Louis Cardinals went to all parts of the world, more than 6,000,000 fans viewing the production. Of that total, more than half were servicemen, many at Army and Navy bases throughout the world.

Army and Navy hospitals will receive the first prints of the classic series between the Detroit Tigers and the Chicago Cubs, in November, Fonseca said. As prints are ready, they will go to servicemen in the Pacific, Japan and those in Europe. It is expected that general civilian distribution will begin shortly after the first of the year.

### FOOTBALL PHILOSOPHY

(Continued from page 18)  
pass. Originally, the prohibition was adopted in order to make it less hazardous for a team to throw a backward pass and in order to remove some of the value of a freak play wherein an inferior team might win over a skillful team because the

weak team might recover and advance a fumble. It was also the feeling that the right to recover and advance a fumble would lead to a great deal of training time spent in teaching players to scoop up a fumble rather than to fall on it. It was claimed that the safety element was involved. In recent years, the amount of scoring has increased and the recovery of a fumble is relatively less important. It is also claimed by some groups that regardless of the prohibition, players still scoop up the fumble when there is an opportunity and hence the safety and delay factors are not affected one way or the other. Several groups are now experimenting with the two phases of the problem, i.e., (a) to permit the defense to advance a recovered fumble or backward pass, and (b) to permit the defense to recover and advance a fumble but not a backward pass.

**MAY A TEAM SCORE ON ANY LEGAL DROP KICK?** Under the present rules, a team may score on any legal drop-kick except when it is on a return kick. In nearly all other respects, the return kick is treated the same as any other legal kick. If a team has a drop-kicker who can catch a punt or intercept a forward pass and then drop-kick a field goal, there is good argument for claim that the score should count. As the matter now stands, a team which intercepts a forward pass can score a touchdown by a run but they can not score by a kick. It narrows down to the fact that after an interception or the catching of a punt, the team can advance by either a run or a kick but they can score only through the run. It might be claimed that the situation is somewhat sim-



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- in **NEW ORLEANS**  
The **ST. CHARLES**
- in **SAVANNAH**  
The **SAVANNAH**
- in **LOUISVILLE**  
The **KENTUCKY**
- in **NASHVILLE**  
The **ANDREW JACKSON**
- in **GREENSBORO**  
The **O. HENRY**

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ilar to the right to forward pass. A B player can not throw a forward pass. However, the similarity breaks down in that he does have a right to make a return-kick so that the play may result in a safety or a touchdown in cases where the kick is caught and fumbled.

**ARE ALL OF THE ONE-YARD AND FIVE-YARD LIMITS NECESSARY?** The present rules require that a player who leaves the line before the snap must be 5 yards behind it at the time of the snap. It is also required that the center, guards and tackles can not change to other positions and resume their old positions without having been withdrawn from the game. The widespread use of various forms of men in motion may have made some of these limits unnecessary.

**WHY DOES A FOUL BY B GIVE A AN AUTOMATIC FIRST DOWN?** If A clips, they lose 15 yards but, if the penalty is enforced, they do not lose a down. In contrast, if B clips, they lost 15 yards plus A's advantage of an automatic first down. In most cases, the 15-yard penalty would carry the ball beyond the

necessary line for an. earned first down but this is not always the case. In the case of holding, the defense foul results in loss of 5 yards and this, combined with automatic first down, may strike a proper balance with the 15 yards penalty which is prescribed for a similar foul by A. The distance penalty for any given foul is the same for both A and B. The question arises as to whether any inequity would result if the automatic first down provision were eliminated. To take an extreme case, why should discarding of headgear by B give an automatic 1st down?

**COMMENTS SOLICITED.** Progress is possible only when there is constructive thinking about questions such as these. Not everyone will agree as to the answers to these questions but discussion should have beneficial results. Comments may be sent to the state association office or to the National Federation office so that they may be presented to the State Football Committee and ultimately to the National Committee, when they consider activity for next year's code.

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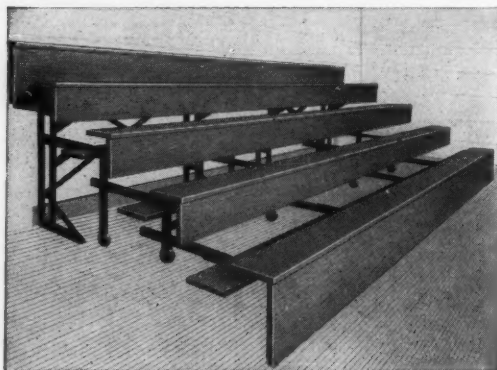
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## DEFENSE IN BASKETBALL

*(Continued from page 9)*

few days and it makes an especially bad situation to play against a man-to-man defense one night and a zone defense the next night. I once knew a coach who would not place a team on his schedule is they used a zone defense. There has been a lot of agitation among coaches to legislate zone defense out of the picture, but that would be almost impossible. It is my own belief that the next step in the development of defense will be the use of both zone and man-to-man defense interchangeably. It will have the same effect as interchanging defenses in football, where five, six and seven-man line are used. Many coaches believe that both defenses cannot be learned well but with high school basketball improving by leaps and bounds, the college coach is going to get boys that will be capable of learning both defenses. There were a few college teams that used zone and man-to-man interchangeably before the war and I expect to see more teams using it in post-war basketball.

## COLLEGE PRESIDENTS

*(Continued from page 8)*

1917 and getting his A. B. at Georgia in 1919 and a L.L.B. at Harvard in 1924. Dr. Caldwell returned to his native state. He taught school for a while, later practiced law in Atlanta and was a member of the law faculty at Emory. He became dean of the Lumpkin Law School at Georgia, his alma mater, in 1933 and was elected president in 1935.

He is a Mason, Kiwanian, Phi Beta Kappa and belongs to numerous other fraternities. Recently he

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was highly honored when he was elected president of the Southeastern Conference. Right now, Dr. Caldwell, who always seems to get at the scene where the action is heaviest, is faced with helping to steer the conference back into its peacetime pursuits with attendant problems of eligibility, transfers, schedules, etc.

Those who know Dr. Caldwell are sure of one thing. He will do his conscientious best for all concerned in an athletic way, as he has done in an academic way for the University of Georgia.

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# The Penalties of

America paid in lives, suffering and treasure for its failure to be better prepared physically for World War II.

Early Selective Service statistics showed that a million out of the first two million men examined were rejected for military service because of physical and mental defects.

Later statistics show that between 1,800,000 and 2,000,000 registrants failed to qualify because of nervous and mental unfitness and another 2,500,000 because of physical defects.

Of the men **accepted** for service, both the Army and Navy soon found that only 5 to 10 per cent met their full requirements of physical fitness.

## The Price We Paid

**FIRST:** Because of failure to institute adequate programs of physical training in our schools, homes and industries it is safe to assume that many fathers of families had to be drafted to make up for the deficiencies among unmarried men.

**SECOND:** The discovery that only 5 to 10 per cent of the men accepted were up to Army and Navy standards for combat duty, required the Armed Services to embark on an extended emergency program of basic training to get the rest into condition for combat training. This materially slowed up their active participation in the war, and gave our enemies just that much further time to consolidate positions which had later to be retaken at extra cost of American lives.

**THIRD:** Due to the dire character of our emergency, sufficient time could not be given to get

all draftees fully physically fit before their departure for overseas action. Loss of life consequently occurred from fatigue and lack of endurance, etc., which would have been in many cases unnecessary had all our fighting men built up the strength, agilities and skills which sports and exercise contribute to efficiency in combat.

**FOURTH:** In addition to lives lost because of deficient leg strength for jumping combat obstacles, or deficient arm and shoulder strength for climbing ropes, pulling ones self over ledges and out of cockpits of falling planes, and other deficiencies in agility and ability to stand up under rigors of combat duty, unnecessary waste of human resources is attributed by Army and Navy officials to our sending men to war who cannot swim.

**FIFTH:** In addition to the loss of life which testimonials of many athletes indicate might not

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# Physical Neglect

have occurred had our system of physical training been adequate since World War I, there is the extra financial burden imposed upon our people by the elaborate system of basic training that had to be instituted under costly war conditions, and the loss of planes and other equipment wrecked because of deficient nervous and physical abilities of the inductees.

**SIXTH:** Still confronting us beyond the end of hostilities is the human anguish and the enormous financial burdens that our people must bear

to take care of the returning men suffering from various disabling neuroses. The first million men returned home show that the percentage of such cases will run very high. It seems safe to assume that adequate programs of competitive athletics for building physical fitness in their formative years would have prepared many of these men to stand up under the strain of war without cracking up nervously. As it is they and their families must suffer, and taxpayers must pay for the care of many of them through the Veterans' Administration for the next thirty to fifty years.

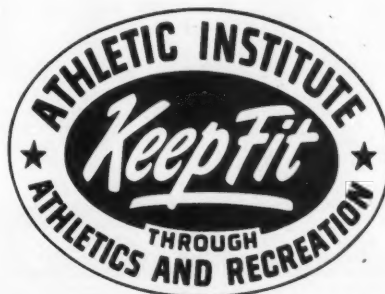
## *Shall We Learn From Our Mistake?*

Shall we repeat our mistake and continue to neglect the necessary measures for physical fitness development during the post war years? . . . or will we find leaders ready to bring each community

into action in a national program for a physically fit America? The answer is in the hands of the American people. Any individual or agency can take part. Write for information.

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**F**EATURED AS THE biggest thrill that has ever come to the swimming fans, Swim-Fins are growing in popularity with amazing speed.

Furthering the popularity of this new sports item, Wilson Sporting Goods Co. is featuring a film in technicolor that surrounds the Swim-Fin story with color, glamour and romance.

Under the title "The South Sea Magic of Swim-Fins," and a Wilson Sporting Goods Co. production, the film first takes you to the magical beauty of Tahiti.

Here under the colorful surroundings of this tropical fairyland the natives are seen with their home-made fins which they use to increase their speed in the thrilling game of underwater fishing. The pictures are vibrant with beauty and action.

The inventor of the present Swim-Fins is one of the party in the Tahiti vacationland. He sees the fins in action. He tries them. He believes they can be greatly improved and popularized at home.

So, in the film you are next taken to the sunny shores and swank swimming pools on our West Coast.



Here you see the almost incredible action of the improved Swim-Fins. You see famous swimmers using them. You see comparisons of speed between good swimmers with and without Swim-Fins. You see the

principle of Swim-Fins swimming explained and taught by famous instructors.

Dissolving at one point the film next takes you to Navy training programs in which the sailors are equipped with Swim-Fins. You see young Swim-fin-equipped Life Guards demonstrating lifesaving feats in the dangerous riptide.

For twenty minutes the film will hold you enthralled by the beauty of the settings and the charm of its color. And you will want to go swimming immediately with a pair of Swim-Fins attached to your feet. As they are fanned in the water with loose ankle action, they look for all the world like the tail fins of a fish. They are said to make swimming much easier and, when used with increased vigor, to drive the body through the water with amazing speed.

We are informed that Wilson Sporting Goods Co., is making this beautiful and instructive film story available to clubs, dealers and others as a means of spreading the news of this modern advance in swimming technique. But as a beautiful picture in all the natural colors of Tahiti and our own West Coast it is worth twenty minutes of anyone's time as pure entertainment.

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